

7. The Extent to Which the Specified Community and the Central City
are Part of the Same Advertising Market.

41. In its Petition, WNNX demonstrated that College Park businesses advertise in the South Fulton Neighbor, a newspaper that intentionally excludes Atlanta. They also advertise in the Clayton News Daily, which does not serve Atlanta either. Community events are publicized in various newsletters. Obviously College Park businesses cannot advertise on a local radio station because none exists. But the letters attached as Exhibit 5 indicate that many local businesses would also advertise on a local radio station. Moreover, Media One Channel 14, College Park's newly launched local access channel, now offers a local outlet for advertising.

42. Jefferson-Pilot decides that College Park and Atlanta are "unquestionably" in the same advertising market because of some overlap between the radio market and MSA. (Jefferson-Pilot, at 10). Cox makes a similar argument. (Cox at 8), while Small does not address the issue. Yet they ignore the two local newspapers for College Park advertisers, as well as the new local access cable channel. Thus, the presence of some overlap does not negate a finding of independence in light of the autonomous means of advertising to College Park residents.

43. In *Tuck*, the Commission observed that few cases focused on this factor. *Tuck* at 5378. Nonetheless, despite the special emphasis on this factor in *Tuck*, the Commission has since found communities to be independent without even addressing this factor. For example, in *Hallie*, *supra*, the Commission did not even mention advertising in concluding that Hallie was independent. The same was true in *Falmouth*, *supra*; *D'Iberville*, *supra*; *Bay St. Louis*, *supra*; and *Bessemer*, *supra*. Furthermore, in *Bon Air* at 5760, the Commission found Fort Lee was independent even

though it was in the same advertising market as the central city. Under these standards, WNNX has adduced enough evidence to support a finding of independence.

8. Extent to Which the Specified Community Relies
on the Larger Metropolitan Area for Municipal Services.

44. As indicated in WNNX's Petition, College Park provides a vast array of municipal services to its residents. From its 61 certified firefighters and other fire personnel, to its 82 sworn police officers and 10 non-sworn police support staff, to its municipal court, city judge, and city jail staff, the public safety and legal needs of the community are met entirely within the confines of College Park. Utilities are provided largely through College Park: electricity is distributed by a system owned by the City; water is provided by the City through its purchase contracts with Clayton County; and sanitary sewer collection is City-operated. Emergency medical needs are met through the emergency dispatch (E-911) and emergency medical service. *See Exhibit 2.*

45. The Department of Public Works handles streets, water, sewers, and parks. The Community Development department handles engineering, planning, zoning, inspections, business development, and the like. The administrative department handles accounting, data processing, personnel, taxes, licenses, and legal matters. The City government also has taxing authority, handles garbage pickup, provides animal control, offers community recreation programs and facilities, and administers the Historic College Park Neighborhoods.

46. Through the City government, College Park residents receive all the services they need. Yet communities with far fewer municipal services than what College Park boasts have been found to be independent. Headland, Alabama had only police protection, fire department, a

water works board, and schools, yet was found independent under *Tuck. Headland, supra*. Mashpee, Massachusetts had only schools, a library, a water system, a police department, a fire department, and a tax structure. *Falmouth, supra*. D'Iberville had even fewer services: 4 schools, a central library, a volunteer fire department, and police protection provided by the County Sheriff's Department. *D'Iberville* at 10796. Compare these cases with *Greenfield and Del Ray Oaks, supra*, where the community had only part-time police and relied on other cities to provide its residents with fire protection, schools, library, trash collection and water service, which contributed to a finding of a lack of independence from the Urbanized Area.

47. Small attempts to refute the overwhelming evidence on this factor by claiming that, because the City of Atlanta owns the land at the Airport, College Park does not supply service to more than half of its land mass. That argument lacks merit. The focus of this inquiry is the provision of service to residents, *Tuck* at 5378. As demonstrated above, the City of College Park provides a full panoply of services to all of its residents, and the amount of land area covered is irrelevant.

48. Cox offers no evidence to refute the abundant showing of independence under this factor. Jefferson-Pilot notes that College Park contracts with East Point for water, and cooperates with Fulton County for wastewater treatment services. (Jefferson-Pilot, at 9). That College Park cooperates with neighboring communities to provide an increasingly scarce commodity such as water has not been held to weigh against independence. In fact, the Commission has found communities to be independent despite their reliance on a County sheriff's department in lieu of a police department (*D'Iberville, supra*); wider area fire protection district in lieu of fire department and a County zoning office in lieu of a local zoning office (*Hallie, supra*); and a County bookmobile

in lieu of a library (*Cadiz, supra*). Thus, the Opponents have not adduced sufficient evidence to outweigh College Park's showing of independence with respect to municipal services.

49. Opponents have not met their burden under *Tuck* of demonstrating College Park's interdependence on the City of Atlanta, particularly with respect to the most important factors.²⁶ Nor have they refuted College Park's showing of sufficient independence from Atlanta which thereby entitles College Park to obtain a first local service preference.

50. To the extent that Opponents assert that the City of College Park would not exist without Atlanta or the airport, the Commission must take note of the fact that College Park was incorporated in 1896, over 100 years ago, when it was home to both Cox College and the Southern Military Academy. Cox College no longer exists, but Southern Military Academy is now the Woodward Academy, the largest private school in the continental United States. The residents of the City of College Park have established the College Park Historical Association to preserve the history and independence of the City of College Park. Indeed, as shown in Exhibit 2, the residents of College Park have rallied around the historical aspect of their community in opposing further expansion of the Airport into their city.

51. The Commission should refuse the Opponents' invitation to confuse the Airport with the City of Atlanta. Opponents' attempt to blur the distinction between the two obscures the relevant inquiry, which is the degree of independence from the central city -- not from an Airport located in the specified community but owned by the central city. *Tuck* at 5377. While

26. See *Elizabeth City, supra* at n.7, citing *Tuck, supra*, for holding that correct comparison is with central city and not Urbanized Area.

College Park may benefit from the Airport, that does not make it interdependent upon Atlanta.²⁷

Under *Tuck*, College Park is independent and should receive a first local service preference.

52. For the reasons set forth above, College Park is entitled to the Section 307(b) first local service preference. *See Scotland Neck, supra* (finding of independence based on finding of local government, police department, rescue squad, schools, 10 churches, 50 businesses, library and community center, but no hospital, no phone book, no zip code, no newspaper or other media and community of larger city is 30 times the size of proposed community); *Elizabeth City, supra* (factors of existence of local government and full range of municipal services "clearly support" a finding of independence, and on balance, community "is not so interdependent with larger metropolitan area as to warrant treating it as indistinct from that area" even though community had no local daily newspaper, no local phone book, its only transportation was shared with the Urbanized Area, no separate advertising market and less than 40% of work force works in community); *Coolidge, supra* (population of 29,000 representing 0.1% of Urbanized Area found independent based on local council/manager form of government, 900 - 1,000 local businesses, 60 police officers, 25 firefighters, local water and sewer service, but no local phone directory, no hospital and no local transportation).

27. The fact that the City of Atlanta currently owns the Airport is largely irrelevant. Atlanta recently privatized its water and sewer system, and could just as easily privatize the Airport. Yet College Park would still have a tie to the Airport, and would still be independent of Atlanta, were that to happen. Furthermore, College Park does in fact own some of the land upon which the Airport is situated. *See Exhibit 4.*

III. SIGNAL POPULATION COVERAGE, RELATIVE SIZE AND PROXIMITY

53. In the Petition, WNNX addressed the factors of signal population coverage relative size and proximity. The Opponents do not materially dispute the coverage figure offered by WNNX -- the proposed 70 dBu contour will encompass only 44.3% of the Atlanta Urbanized Area. Small argues that the Commission should evaluate the coverage by how much of the proposed signal falls within the Atlanta Urbanized Area. Small also notes that if the site location were optimized to reach more of the Urbanized Area the 70 dBu figure would reach 57%. Jefferson-Pilot makes its comparison using the 60 dBu contour. Cox makes a similar argument.

54. Among the many cases approved by the Commission, are -- *Jupiter and Hobe Sound*, 12 FCC Rcd 3570 (1997), where the 70 dBu signal reached 100% of the Stuart Urbanized Area; *Farmersville, Blue Ridge, Bridgeport, Eastland, Flower Mound, Greenville, Henderson, Jackshoro, Mineola, Mt. Enterprise, Sherman and Tatum, Texas*; and *Ada, Ardmore and Comanche, Oklahoma*, 12 FCC Rcd 4099 (1997), where the 70 dBu signal covered 100% of the Denton and 75% of the Lewisville Urbanized Areas, and *Detroit, Howe and Jackshoro, Texas, Antlers and Hugo, Oklahoma*, DA 98-1650, released August 21, 1998, where the 70 dBu signal would reach approximately 70% of the Waco Urbanized Area. The Commission approved the relocation in each of these cases.

55. As to relative size, the percentage comparison is College Park and Atlanta not the Urbanized Area, according to *Tuck*, at Paragraph 34. The relative size is 5.2% of the central city which is favorable based on other cases. See *Ada, Newcastle and Watonga, supra*, (0.9%); *Bay St. Louis and Poplarville, Mississippi*, 10 FCC Rcd 13144 (1995) (4.5%); *Scotland Neck and Pinetops, North Carolina, supra* (3.1%); *D'Iberville and Wiggins, Mississippi, supra*, (3.7%). However, the

Opponents prefer to make the percentage comparison to the Urbanized Area. Such a comparison is not what *Tuck* authorizes. *Id.* Whether the Commission views the percentages in cases cited by WNNX as acceptable or not, it has consistently approved the relocation to the Urbanized community.

56. Finally, the matter of proximity has not seemed to present a barrier to relocation. WNNX stated in its position that it is not contiguous with Atlanta but separated by the communities of East Point and Hapeville. The Opponents point out that the Airport which is owned by Atlanta (although part of the Airport land is owned by College Park) makes the communities contiguous. However there are no residents of Atlanta on the Airport land, making WNNX's statement true as to the populated area. Nevertheless, the proximate relationship of the proposed community and the central city pertains to the showing of independence needed to justify the first local service preference. If the proposed community is relatively large and distant, less of a showing of independence is needed. *See Tuck*, at 5378. As has been demonstrated, these factors should not play a significant role because WNNX has provided a compelling showing of independence.

IV. OTHER PUBLIC INTEREST FACTORS

57. As WNNX has demonstrated, College Park is entitled to a first local service preference under Priority 3. Therefore, the other public interest factors take on a less prominent role in the decision. Contrary to the Opponents posturing, the proposed loss area is well served and does not present an impediment to favorable action.

58. The Opponents emphasize the loss area population of 440,174 to be excessive based on their belief that College Park is not deserving of Priority 3 status. However, in view of the

previous discussion concerning College Park's independence from Atlanta, the Opponents arguments are unavailing.

59. WNNX's proposal will increase the number of persons that can receive the signal of WHMA to 2,131,288 which represents a net gain of 1,691,114 persons. Clearly this figure is substantial and is another reason to grant the proposal

60. While the opponents would discount the service to be offered by the new Anniston and Ashland stations, the Commission approved consideration of these proposed stations in the *Sandy Springs* case, *supra* at 6586 and note 30. Furthermore, in view of the Commission's new auction rules, there should be less delay in authorizing these new services to replace WHMA's portions of the loss area. *See Implementation of Section 309(j) of the Communications Act -- Competitive Bidding for Commercial Broadcast and Instructional Television Fixed Service Licenses*, FCC 98-194, released August 18, 1998 at paragraphs 31-50. Indeed WNNX pledges that should it become the successful bidder, it will construct these facilities expeditiously.

61. As the supporting comments of BBA indicate, the proposed loss area will quickly be reused by various other stations desirous of taking advantage of the available spectrum. BBA states that its consultant has identified five new services that can be created as a direct result of the WHMA removal. These new services will actually provide a greater selection of programming choices to the residents of the loss area than the one service currently offered by WHMA. One of the stations that plans to upgrade following the removal of WHMA is Station WAYI(FM), Thomaston, Alabama. *See Exhibit 9.*

62. In its own comments, WNNX addressed the number of services which serve listeners in WHMA's service area after WHMA's removal. Excluding the proposed services from

the new Ashland and Anniston services, the figures are -- 93.2% of the population in the loss area will continue to receive five full time aural services; 96.9% will continue to receive four or more full time aural services; 99.2% will continue to receive three or more such services and 99.995% will continue to receive two or more such services.

63. Opponents rely primarily on Priority 4 cases to elevate the importance of reception services. *See, e.g., Harrisburg and Albemarle North Carolina*, 7 FCC Rcd 108 (1992), *aff'd* 11 FCC Rcd 2511 (1996) (where Harrisburg would receive a second local service). Small at note 32. In its petition, WNNX cited the more relevant Priority 3 cases where the Commission approved the relocation despite 85% of the loss area receiving less than five aural services. *See Earle, Pocahontas and Wilson, Arkansas and Como and New Albany, Mississippi*, 10 FCC Rcd 8270 (1995) and *Huntsville and Willis, Texas*, 10 FCC Rcd 3329 (1995) (where only 64% would continue to receive five or more full time aural services and 98.2% would receive only two or more services).

64. In *Homestead and North Miami Beach, Florida*, *supra*, the R&O stated that since no grey or white areas would be created, the public interest would be served by the proposed relocation in that case. Thus, based on past case law, there is more than adequate services in the loss area. Furthermore, the loss area will be quickly "filled in" by not only the new Anniston and Ashland services but also by several upgrades and new services anxiously waiting on the sidelines for the opportunity to file.

V. CONCLUSION

65. WNNX has made a compelling showing that College Park is an independent community deserving of a first local service preference. As a result, the College Park proposal should be favored over a fifth service at Anniston and over a second local service to Covington.

WNNX will demonstrate in a future pleading that College Park deserves a first local service over Social Circle as well.

Accordingly, WNNX urges the Commission to grant the reallocation of Channel 263 from Anniston, Alabama to College Park, Georgia and modify Station WHMA's license accordingly.

Respectfully submitted,

WNNX LICENSE INVESTMENT CO.



Mark N. Lipp

Amy E. Weissman

Scott C. Cinnamon

SHOOK, HARDY & BACON L.L.P.

1850 K Street N.W., Suite 900

Washington, D.C. 20006-2244

(202) 261-2045

Its Counsel

Dated: September 15, 1998

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Lisa M. Balzer, do hereby certify that on this 15th day of September, 1998, I have hand delivered or mailed the foregoing "Reply Comments" to the following:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>* Mr. John Karousos
Chief, Allocations Branch
Federal Communications Commission
Mass Media Bureau
2000 M Street, NW
Room 554
Washington, DC 20554</p> | <p>James R. Bayes, Esq.
Rosemary C. Harold, Esq.
Wiley, Rein & Fielding
1776 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006
(Counsel to Jefferson-Pilot
Communications Company)</p> |
| <p>* Ms. Leslie K. Shapiro
Allocations Branch
Federal Communications Commission
Mass Media Bureau
2000 M Street, NW
Room 564
Washington, DC 20554</p> | <p>Kathy Archer
Vice President
Southern Star Communications, Inc.
600 Congress Avenue
Suite 1400
Austin, TX 78701</p> |
| <p>Timothy E. Welch, Esq.
Hill & Welch
1330 New Hampshire Avenue, NW
Suite 113
Washington, DC 20036
(Counsel to Preston W. Small)</p> | <p>Joan Reynolds
Brantley Broadcast Associates
415 North College Street
Greenville, AL 36037</p> |
| <p>Werner K. Hartenberger, Esq.
Kevin F. Reed, Esq.
Kevin P. Latek, Esq.
Dow Lohnes & Albertson, P.L.L.C.
1200 New Hampshire Avenue, NW
Suite 800
Washington, DC 20036
(Counsel to Cox Radio, Inc.)</p> | |


Lisa M. Balzer

- * Hand Delivered

EXHIBIT 1

Chevy Chase Village Municipal Government

Created in 1890, Chevy Chase Village became an incorporated municipality in 1914. It is located in the southwestern portion of Montgomery County, Maryland, and covers less than one half square mile. There are 715 homes and approximately 2,900 residents. The Chevy Chase Village Board of Managers passes local laws, adopts budgets based on the tax rate approved by the Village residents and provides services to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of the Village's residents.

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Village Staff

Board Of Managers

Chevy Chase Village is governed by seven elected officials serving staggered two-year terms. A candidate for the Board of Managers must be no less than twenty-one years of age, a resident of the Village for no less than thirty days and a registered Maryland voter. All members serve without pay. The Board carries out the corporate responsibilities outlined in the Village Charter. These include roadway maintenance, police protection, refuse and recycling services, issuance of building permits and similar functions. In addition, it is responsible for developing the Village budget and recommends the Village real estate tax rate, both of which must be approved by Village voters at the Annual Meeting held each April.

Margot W. Anderson	Chair
The Honorable Dan W. Korchak	Vice Chair
George E. Kinter	Secretary
John D. Talbot	Treasurer
Sam D. Smith, III	Assistant Treasurer
Barry Stephens	Board Member
Nick P. ...	Board Member

Committees

The Board of Managers is committed to the philosophy of full participation by Village residents in their

government's decision-making process. So premised, the Chairman of the Board appoints residents to advisory committees for the purpose of assisting the Board on issues and problems facing the Village. For information on joining one of the committees listed below, contact the Village Office during business hours (9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday).

The Board of Managers has adopted legislation to create independent, quasi-judicial administrative codes to ensure that the highest standards of governmental operations are maintained. To this end, the Chevy Chase Village Ethics Commission was created to oversee the conduct of both the elected and appointed officials. The Village Facilities Commission was formed with the responsibility of regulating the availability of the government's facilities to Village residents and other groups or individuals. Finally, the Personnel Commission was created to formulate recommendations on all matters relating to the Village staff such as appointments, dismissal, revision of job description(s) and establishment and review of the Village's compensation and benefits programs.

The following is a list of the Village Commissions and Committees:

- Ethics Commission
- Personnel Commission
- Village Facilities Commission
- Budget and Finance Committee
- Audit Committee
- Tree Committee
- Parks Committee
- Citizens Coordinating Committee on Friendship Heights Sector Plan
- Recreation Committee
- Public Safety Committee
- Welcoming Committee
- Historic Preservation Committee (ad hoc)

Monthly Board of Managers Meeting

The next meeting will be held on September 14th, 1998 at 7:30 p.m. in the Village Hall Assembly Room. All residents are encouraged to attend.

Tentative Agenda

- Call to Order
- Approve Minutes from Previous Meeting
- Treasurer's Report
- Accreditation Plaque Presented to Village Officials
- Belmont Street Buffer Zone Enhancement Plan
- Public Hearings
 - Permit Parking
 - Center Street Permit Parking District
- Committee Reports
 - Historic Designation
 - Friendship Heights Sector Plan
- Building Code Appeals

5810 Cedar Parkway - wall in right-of-way (A-3686)

22 Primrose Street - Porch (A-3716)

3 Chevy Chase Circle - demolition, tree removals, lot coverage for new construction, driveway
(A-3222a&b, A-3749a&b)

5503 Grove Street - Tree Removal (A-1083)

Old Business

Parking

New Business

Chairman's Report

Manager's Report

Police Report

Building Permits/Code Enforcement

Executive Session

The minutes for the December 1997 Board of Managers Meeting have been approved. A text version can be viewed [here](#). A WordPerfect 6.1 version is also available. Use your browser's 'Save As' function by right-clicking [here](#) to download the file.

The minutes for the March 1998 Board of Managers Meeting (in WordPerfect 6.0 format) can be downloaded by right-clicking [here](#) and choosing 'save as'.

EXHIBIT 2

Government

The City of College Park is a full service city with an annual operating budget of approximately \$56 million, providing general government services including Police, Fire, Recreation and Streets. Support services include Planning, Development, Engineering and Inspections. Additionally, the City provides electricity, water and sewer and sanitation services to its approximately 20,000 residents.

College Park has no tax supported debt.

A combination of a hospitality tax and a special Hospitality District tax imposed on the hotel industry pay for the bonds issued for the construction of the Georgia International Convention Center. Rental fees charged for the use of the Exhibition Hall and meeting rooms cover the Convention Center's operation expenses. Bonds issued for construction of the Federal Aviation Administration complex are funded solely by lease payments guaranteed by the Federal government. Water bonds are being funded by user fees that have remained constant for over a decade.

Taxes

The ad valorem tax, which had not been levied prior to 1993, contains a \$40,000 homestead exemption, effectively eliminating residential real estate taxes for homes valued at \$100,000 or less. Solid growth in other sources of revenue has allowed the City to maintain a modest 7.5 mil tax rate for five consecutive fiscal years.

Mayor and City Council

3667 Main Street,
P.O. Box 87137
College Park, Georgia 30337

Phone 404-669-3755
FAX 404-669-3799

Mayor Jack P. Longino
Councilman Russell Slider, Ward I
Councilman Johnny Robinson, Ward II
Councilman Thomas Waller, Ward III
Councilman Charles Phillips, Ward IV

The affairs of the City are conducted by a Mayor and Council consisting of five members. Under the City's Charter, all corporate powers are vested in the Mayor and the Council. The Mayor and members of the Council serve four-year terms of office. The City is divided into four wards, and the members of the Council are elected only by the voters of the ward from which he or she offers for election.

The Mayor is the chief executive officer of the City. The Mayor presides at all meetings of the Mayor and Council and has a vote only in the case of a tie vote by the members of the Council.

Under the City's Charter, the City Manager, who is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the Mayor and Council, is the head of the administrative branch of the municipal government of the City and is responsible for the efficient and effective administration of all City departments of such municipal government.

Voting

Questions about registering can be directed to City Hall 404-767-1537.

You must be 18 years old to be eligible to vote.

Administrative Staff

3667 Main Street,
P.O. Box 87137
College Park, Georgia 30337

FAX 404-669-3799

City Manager

J. Scott Miller

404-669-3756

City Clerk

Jean Cress

404-669-3754

Finance Director

Jerry Anderson

404-767-1537

Police Chief

G.J. Bencale

404-761-3131

Fire Chief

Charles Dillard

404-766-8516

Building Inspector

Donald Shannon

404-669-3762

Recreation Director

Eric Stipe

404-669-3767

Personnel Director

Lynn Blalock

404-669-3768

Public Works Director

Don Moore

404-669-3778

Development Director

Bob Noble

404-669-3764

City Engineer

William Moore

404-669-3763

Power Director

Stuart Jones

404-669-3772

GICC Director

Lynda Browning

770-997-3566

Utilities

Electricity - College Park Power can reliably serve any size electrical load while maintaining a competitive cost for service through the Municipal Electric Authority of Georgia (MEAG), MEAG is one of Georgia's largest transmission and power generation systems. Consumers with an electrical demand in excess of 900 KW may choose College Park Power to supply power when locating anywhere in Georgia. College Park Power Company - Customer Service: 404-669-3759

Water Supply - College Park has excess water capacity and can provide an adequate supply of water to developments of any size. Specific capacity information is available upon request. City of College Park - Customer Service: 404-669-3757, Emergency: 404-767-3131

Sewer - The City of College Park has reserved excess sewer capacity through its participation in the Morning Creek and Camp Creek Treatment Plants with Fulton County, the Flint River Treatment Plant with the City of Atlanta, and in the Three Rivers Water Quality Management Program. Specific capacity information is available upon request. City of College Park - Customer Service: 404-669-3757, Emergency: 404-767-3131

Natural gas/alternative energy - Natural gas is available to new and expanding developments on both a firm and an interruptible basis through Atlanta Gas Light Company. Atlanta Gas Light Company - 24-Hour Service: 770-994-1946

Telephone - BellSouth - New Service/Billing: 800-945-6500, Repair: 800-246-2020

Cable Television - MediaOne - Customer Service: 770-613-2000

City Services

The City of College Park contracts with neighboring City of East Point to purchase water. Contract rates are subject to re-negotiation every three years. Wastewater treatment services are shared by the City of Atlanta and Fulton County. Atlanta supplies wastewater treatment services to the east section of College Park while Fulton County provides wastewater treatment to the west section.

Sanitation Services are second to none in Georgia. This operation fund has been running at a break-even rate for many years. In the face of a declining residential base, the municipal governing body has determined that, based on the excellent quality of service and the reasonable rates, any losses will be absorbed by the General Fund.

College Park's electric utility rates have also held constant. The City's policy has always been to maintain rates below those of our most significant competitor, Georgia Power Company. Constant maintenance on the system has provided a stable infrastructure. Coupled with excellent customer service, the electric fund is poised to further expand its service area beyond the City limits. This expansion will provide revenue growth through an expanded customer base rather than by charging higher user fees.

Animal Control in College Park

Phone:

404-669-3778

Hours:

8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, &
Friday; 10:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. Thursday

Emergencies:

24 Hours a day, 7 days a week through the College Park
Police Department: 404-766-3618 or 404-761-3131

Dogs are required to have current Rabies inoculations and to display tags. They must be restricted by leash, fence, chain or home containment at all times and be provided appropriate shelter. Cats are required to have current Rabies shots and display tags. Normally, healthy cats are not transported for control purposes. All animal bites must be reported to Rabies Control or the Police Department, and quarantined accordingly. Dead animals are removed from streets and curbsides of residents only.

Rottweilers, German Shepherds, Dobermans, any dog in a pitbull classification, and any dog that has previously bitten a human have special restrictions in College Park. Please contact Rabies Control Officer for further information on this subject.

Building Inspections

This City service department is most important to maintaining community standards and preserving the quality of life.

The Building Inspections department issues required permits to residents, property owners and contractors for new construction as well as for additions, alterations and renovations to existing buildings. Permits are also required for all Georgia-licensed contractors to perform plumbing, heating, air conditioning and electrical work within the City. All contractors must have a current occupational license for their Georgia home office location and for all jobs performed in the state. They must purchase an occupational license from the City of College Park if they do not already have one.

Staff members from the Building Inspections department also periodically inspect residential and commercial premises for Building Code violations and notify tenants and owners of violations.

Building Inspections Department: 404-669-3762

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Business License

Those individuals engaged in any business, trade, profession or occupation must register with, and pay an occupational tax to, the City of College Park

An administrative fee of \$50.00 is assessed for all business and occupation accounts

Additionally, businesses regulated by College Park police in accordance with State of Georgia O.C.G.A. 48-13-9 must pay a regulatory fee.

Pawn Shops

Adult Entertainment Establishments

Taxicabs

Each person licensed by Georgia's Secretary of State must provide a copy of their current state license before the City of College Park can issue them a City tax certificate.

Business licenses must be renewed annually. Proof of gross receipts must accompany each application. Businesses with annual gross receipts in excess of \$25,000.00 per year pay a fee based upon gross receipts and the profitability ratio for the type of business. Businesses with gross receipts below \$25,000.00, and where federal law precludes imposition of a gross receipts tax, pay a fee based on number of employees. Professionals may elect to pay an annual business occupation tax based upon gross receipts or a \$300.00 fee for each practitioner involved in the business.

Applications are due February 15th of each year and payment by April 1st. A ten-percent penalty is assessed on delinquent payments.

Business License: 404-669-3766

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